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observed. In some cases, there have been departures. But they are very few, and it will always be the endeavour of the Government to see that such exceptions are not made as far as possible.

Sri Kosalram made a point in regard to the servants of the local bodies. It is a very important matter no doubt. Perhaps the Pay Commission could not look into this question. Particularly at the stage when they are being transferred to the panchayat union offices, this matter may be considered, at the appropriate time. Sir, I request the Council to accept this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

“That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 33 of 1960), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I move—

‘That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 33 of 1960), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.’

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is—

‘That the Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1960 (L.A. Bill No. 33 of 1960), passed by the Legislative Assembly, be passed.’

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed.

IV. GOVERNMENT MOTION.

DRAFT OUTLINE OF THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

* THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

‘That the Draft Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan be taken into consideration.’

Sir, the Third Five-Year Plan, a draft outline of which has been considered, has had a limited circulation. The final plan of the Third Five-Year Plan will be placed before the country after the National Development Council takes a decision on it. In the meantime, various States have been asked to submit their requirements and their plans so that they may all be taken into account and fitted into an All-India Plan. Therefore the discussion on the Third Five-Year Plan falls necessarily into two parts. One is the All-India Plan relating to the entire country and the other is the State Plan dealing with our requirements and needs. I presume that the discussion in this House will largely relate to the Plan of our State. In so far as this forms an integral part of the All-India Plan, reference will always be made to the All-India Plan. The Government

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have placed before the House a copy of the proposed plan for the Madras State giving details of the achievements during the Second Five-Year Plan and the proposals for the Third Five-Year Plan. We had also constituted a number of working groups to consider the requirements of each department and each sector before formulating the draft plan, which we have placed before the House. I must make a few general observations in the beginning. A plan is necessary in an underdeveloped country which tries to catch up with the advances that have taken place in the rest of the world. Not having participated in the Industrial Revolution during the nineteenth century, the countries of Asia and Africa have been left behind in the race for industrialization. Those who started early in industrializing their countries had had the benefit of being first in the field and also had had the benefit of a large market in underdeveloped countries of the world. Therefore, certain countries have been able to raise the level of industry and agriculture and also their standard of living as a result of the adventitious circumstances which they had. In dealing with the Plan, it is very difficult to draw analogies from the advanced countries because the conditions which prevailed in those countries at the time when they launched on large-scale industrial programmes are not present now. We have to start with certain handicaps. One is the handicap of having to compete in the industrial market with big countries which have already established their products, improved their techniques and built up a large industrial base. Very often when we discuss the Plans and refer to Western countries for the purpose of drawing analogies or for the purpose of saying that the steps that we are taking are either not correct or are not in conformity with what happened in western countries, we miss this essential difference that the conditions which prevailed in those countries when they started their industrialization programme are not present here. Not only that. There are other greater handicaps for underdeveloped countries in the race for industrialization in the middle of the twentieth century.

Sir, the object of our Plan is to transform the economic medievalism of our country into modern industrialism. We should try to keep a proper balance in the distribution of our population between agriculture and industry. In fact, an ideal state of affairs, in our country would be that in which 50 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits and the other fifty per cent are engaged in industrial and ancillary pursuits. Such an ideal state of affairs does not exist in the world. In fact, in certain countries, industrialization has been greater and the progress in agriculture has not been equal. In certain other countries, particularly in the countries of Asia, dependence on industry has been almost negligible. In order that we may shift the population which is now overburdening the agricultural sector of our economy, it is very necessary that we should give a greater emphasis to industrialization, a greater emphasis on employment in industrial and allied avocations. There are great difficulties when we try to bring about this change. In the first place, the countries which want to bring about a shift of the population from the agricultural sector to industry are themselves backward industrially and are without resources for starting industries. They have to rely very largely on foreign assistance and the degree of industrialization which any country can attempt will depend on the degree of foreign

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assistance in the shape of machinery that that country would be able to get from the world. The next handicap is the lack of resources. "Resources" does not mean merely money. It is not as, we will be able to start all the industries and undertake all the progressive measures that we wish to have with that money. Resources in the real sense mean goods, commodities and services which have got to be improved. Unless they are increased to a very great extent and made available for further investment in the production of goods, it will be very difficult for the country to make any progress. In fact, as we know, capital is only wealth set aside for further production of wealth and that wealth has got to be found in the country which tries to change its base from a purely agricultural economy to a balanced industrial and agricultural economy. When we undertake this Plan, we have to be careful to see that in the first place we do not plan so little as not to be able to satisfy the aspirations of the people. Now, the country, after Independence, has become awake. Wherever we go, people insist on all amenities of modern life being provided to them. They want more schools, more colleges, more factories, more employment opportunities, more roads and more facilities. That is the cry that one hears wherever one goes. We cannot say that these demands which are made by the people to-day are either unjustified or in any sense exaggerated. After all, a population which has groaned under the weight of poverty for centuries, has got a right to expect that an independent Government should provide it. They may be ignorant of the limitations of resources or even unaware of the various bottlenecks and difficulties that the country has to face. Still they insist on a very large Plan, a plan that will provide full employment to the people, provide all the facilities that they want like medical, educational and others. This demand should be understood and perhaps should also be satisfied to the extent possible. But on the other extreme is the limitation of resources. Merely because the people want all the amenities and facilities, overnight, it is not possible for any Government to provide all of them, due, as I have said, to lack of resources and other conditions, like foreign exchange availability, facilities by way of technical personnel and technological equipment. A balance has got to be struck between the two extremes and in presenting a Plan for 10,200 crores of rupees, the Government of India have attempted to present a balanced picture. I have known critics who have said that this Plan of 10,200 crores of rupees does not touch the fringe of the problem. They have asked how much employment this would provide. They have said that unless we are able to assure employment and the means of subsistence to all, it is not worth calling it a Plan, and it is not worth saying that we have a Plan for the welfare of the people, until we have provided the means of subsistence to our people. They would like a plan to be framed not on the basis of resources, not on the basis of the availability of raw materials and minerals and other things, but on the basis of the population that inhabits this country and the requirements of that population by way of employment, by way of food, by way of clothing and other amenities of life. Imagine for a moment that we undertook that colossal task. Now with a population which has been increasing not only because of the increased birth-rate, but more because of the decreasing death rate during the last ten years, the programme of providing employment to every one, or what they call bringing about a condition of full employment in the country, is almost impossible of realization in the Third

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Plan. The extent to which we are able to go forward and reduce the problem of unemployment in this country, is the measure of the success of these Plans. And the greatest that can be done by the Government in the existing circumstances is only to prevent the growth of unemployment, to try to reduce the problem of unemployment and then also to diversify employment in such a manner that if not all the people are employed, at least the basic heads of families in the country would be employed, and would be able to take care of the families themselves. That itself is a great task. I must confess at the outset that the Plan has not been framed on that basis—on the basis of full employment—as we have not the resources to plan in such manner as to provide a complete and full employment programme.

Then what is the basis on which we have framed the Plan? We have taken into account what has been the rate of growth in our national economy during the last ten years. It has been estimated that during the First and the Second Plan periods our national income has gone up by 42 per cent.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : When the Hon. the Leader of the House is giving details, I would like to know whether he is giving details for the whole of India or for the State alone. If as he said the increase in the national income by 42 per cent refers to all-India, then possibly the increase in respect of this State may not be 42 per cent. It may be less. We will be therefore happy if the Hon. Minister could give State figures also.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We are dealing with the entire country now and the percentages remain the same. If it is 42 per cent for all-India, it may be slightly more or less for the State. It won't be far different. It won't be 4 per cent for Madras State and 42 per cent for all-India, because the average is based on the growth of the total national income throughout the country. In the Third Plan we propose that the increase should be of the order of 5 per cent every year, that is, to bring about a 25 per cent increase in the national income. The effect of it would be that at the end of the Third Plan we would have reached about 80 per cent increase in the national income of India over what it was in the year 1950–51. That is not very much because, as we all know, though the national income is a sizable thing, the *per capita* income is very low. Even the 80 per cent which we envisage at the end of the Third Plan is not a great advance compared to the needs of the country. But it would be a sizable increase considering the difficulties and the problems that one has to face in increasing the national income. I may at this stage mention that when we take the total national income of the country as a whole we have a somewhat flattering position in the world. We are one of the eight highly industrialized countries of the world. We are one of the members of the permanent council of the International Labour Organization, as an industrial country. In our contribution to the U.N.O.'s Budget, which is based on the national income, we are about the sixth. That is done on the basis of the national income of the various countries. That is all possible because we are a big country. But when the large national income is reduced to *per capita* income, it becomes very low because of the large population that inhabits this country. I would not say that that in itself is something wrong or it is a matter for regret. This national income which is high is again made up of the income of the large population. The entire

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population has contributed to the large national income of the country. The dribblets of earnings by each individual in the country go to make up the national income. Therefore, our endeavour should be to increase not only the national income but also the *per capita* income so that we can say that the people are able to lead a higher standard of life.

Then, how long this process will go on, is the question. The process of planning must go on until the country is able to channel enough local resources within the country to take charge of all the investments required for maintaining a fair standard of life. Until the country is able to find enough resources from its own internal savings, the surplus of national income over consumption by the nation going into investment, must come up to an order which will be equal to the progressive needs of the population of the country, planning has to be done.

When do we envisage it? Well, Sir, I am no prophet and I have no faith in prophecy either. It is a task to which we have all to put our shoulders towards a realization as early as possible. This self-generating economy is what we find in fairly advanced countries of the world. A self-generating economy is one in which the rate of investment required for the country is found by its own people and until that is done we have got to accelerate the pace of investment and it is only to do that that we go into plans, the First Plan, the Second Plan and the Third Plan, so that the rate of investment may be kept up, may be increased and in that manner a further improvement in the standard of life of the people may be achieved.

Sir, I have briefly mentioned what the general considerations with regard to the Plan are. I shall now proceed to deal with the more important subject before us, namely, the Plan so far as it relates to our State. We are now in the last year of the Second Plan. We have reason to feel gratified at the progress which we have made in the State. During the first four years we have spent on schemes included in the State Plan a sum of Rs. 180 to 190 crores. The book which we have placed on the table of the House gives details of the investment. As I said at the beginning, the Government of Madras constituted a number of committees for the purpose of framing schemes for each sector. Members of both the Houses have been associated with a separate Committee which considered every one of the aspects of the Plan at its meetings. I must express the Government's grateful thanks to the members of the Committee who participated in the discussions and gave their valuable suggestions to the Government on the various plans placed before them. An outlay of nearly Rs. 600 crores was envisaged in the plans that were initially prepared. Obviously, Sir, it is beyond the assets and capacity of the State to launch on a programme of expenditure of Rs. 600 crores for the State alone in the public sector. Sometimes when we talk about plans, people mistake the size of the plan as put forward by the Government as the optimum of the Plan expenditure in the State itself. It is not so. The plan that is put forward by the Government relates only to the public sector activities. The private sector in its turn would plan at least twice the expenditure on industrial development, on providing housing, on private enterprise such as trade and commerce and in various other walks of life with the result that we will not be right in thinking that the plan of

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Madras State is only what the Government have put forward in the book which we have placed before the House. The plan that we have placed before the House runs to Rs. 399 crores or Rs. 400 crores. This Rs. 400 crores is not the entire investment of this State on the plan in the next five years. According to me we envisage that at least another five to six hundred crores of rupees would be invested during the next five years by the private sector on various other industries, on agriculture, on trade, and commerce, with the result that the total investment both private and public may go to the order of nearly a thousand crores of rupees. But the public investment alone would be of the order of four hundred crores of rupees.

Sir, the plan assigns the highest priority to the development of agriculture and to the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production even in an adverse year. We have had the flattering experience of our food production programme practically going through this second plan period without any serious difficulty. But the person to be congratulated on this is not the Government, but Providence, because we have been saved from any drought during this period. (Sri P. T. RAJAN: Hear, hear.) On the other hand, if we have to feel that a proper agricultural production is maintained, we must make provision for production coming up to the level of our requirements even during an adverse period, a period in which we have drought, water scarcity, failure of monsoon and other adverse circumstances. Therefore, we are making a generous provision for the development of irrigation, both major and minor, the latter being accumulated arrears of maintenance work. We have run short of our water resources and depend very much on better and fuller utilization of existing reservoirs. Side by side with the development of agriculture, the Plan gives priority to the expansion of power. Because, only with the help of power we can improve agricultural production. The demand for electricity has now become insatiable. Agriculturists who, at one time, did not very much fancy taking power for the purpose of irrigation, are now clamouring for supply of electricity. I know there were occasions when people thought that water pumped through electric pumps would be so hot that the plants would be killed. To-day, contrary to all the old notions and inhibitions which they had, every villager in the remotest part of the country is very keen and anxious to have power for irrigation as well as for rural development. Therefore, we are taking great pains to see that we make power available to all the people in the villages, not so much because we want them to have a few electric lights or the luxury of a fan, but because food production may improve and their own income may be increased. Already the supply of power in our State is running behind the demand, and in this view, a provision of Rs. 118 crores has been made in the plan to increase the installed capacity from 5.71 lakhs K.Ws. to 14 lakhs K.Ws. including the power from Neyveli by the end of the Third Plan period. I wish to mention at this stage that we envisage the production of 400 thousand K.Ws. (400 M.Ws.) of energy from the thermal plant at Neyveli. I need hardly stress that even with this, the dependable firm power in the State will be only 71 per cent of the total requirements expected in 1965-66. It is imperative that if the demand for power is to be satisfied, we should establish in this State a nuclear power station. Therefore it is we have taken up with the Government of India the question of establishing a nuclear power station in Madras State. We hope that the Government of India would consider sympathetically

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our request taking into account the great gap that exists between the power that can be produced and the demand for power that exists in our State.

The economic future of this State to a very large extent turns on the prospects of the Neyveli Lignite Project. The power plant which the Soviet Union is erecting is expected to go into production by the middle of 1961-62. We also expect to strike lignite by about the same time so that the lignite which is mined can be used straight-way for the production of power. It is reassuring to note that the fertiliser plant which has a capacity of 75,000 tons of urea is also making good progress. Discussions are at present being held for bringing into operation the briquetting plant in the near future. It would be no exaggeration to say that the brown coal of Neyveli is going to be the base for further industrial development in this State. I have seen in Eastern Germany a large number of industries, based on lignite, and they utilize the lignite for the purpose of manufacturing high carbonisation briquettes for their iron and steel plant. We trust that when once the iron and steel plant comes in, the by-products that will be produced in the Neyveli lignite area, would give rise to a large number of industries in that place. We have not made any provision for them in the Third Five-Year Plan, but that does not mean that the private sector cannot go and take advantage of the by-products that would necessarily come up by the utilization of the Neyveli lignite for the production of high temperature carbonisation for the iron and steel plant, and we trust that every effort will be made by the industrialists in our State to take advantage of the availability of a large number of by-products.

No less bright a sign in our industrial horizon is the optimistic report which the experts from East Germany have given us regarding the iron and steel project. The report of the Working Group on Industries placed before the House contains a wealth of data on the iron and steel project. It is my confident hope that the plant will be established and will begin production not later than the last year of the third plan. The present indications are that the pig iron that will be produced there will be of good quality and can be produced at economic rates. The easy physical availability of iron and steel in the region is bound to encourage the development of ancillary industries and increase the possibilities of our industrial expansion.

Sometimes it is said that in relation to the large investment that the country makes in an iron and steel project, the number of persons employed in the project is negligible. It is no doubt true that the iron and steel projects is a highly capital intensive project. The scope for employment of men directly under the iron and steel plant will not be very large. Most of the things are by automatic process and, therefore, the direct employment potential of iron and steel plant is not really very great. Nevertheless the secondary and tertiary employment that it will provide in a large number of ancillary industries and light engineering small-scale industries like wood screws, nails, and shoe-nails that can be produced out of the cuttings and clippings that fall out, will be so large that the employment potential, taken as a whole, of the iron and steel industry will be very large. In fact, the iron and steel industry has been the very backbone of some of the most advanced countries of the world, and they have provided employment to a very large number

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4.10 of people in the various centres which I have mentioned. It is well-
 p.m. known that the mineral resources of our State are not of a high
 quality. In fact, many of the things that we possess by way of
 mineral wealth are of comparatively poorer quality. For instance,
 the Salem ore has got only 36 per cent of Fe content. Similarly,
 bauxite has only 40 to 42 per cent. But nevertheless, we have been
 able to frame schemes for the utilization of these with the help of
 experts from countries which have had similar problems of their own
 and which have had to develop their comparatively inferior resources
 in their own countries. So, it is to our advantage that western
 countries which have profited by the various experiments and pro-
 gress in science and technology have been able to render us help
 for the purpose of utilising our comparatively inferior raw materials.
 In this connection, I would like to mention that Madras State should
 concentrate more on fabrication of small metals into high value. We
 cannot compete with some of the areas in which there are large and
 abundant mineral resources of a very high quality. But this is not
 a situation which is peculiar to Madras. Other countries in the
 world have also had similar problems and have solved them in a very
 able manner. For instance, Switzerland has none of the high-grade
 minerals to boast of. But it is one of the foremost countries in the
 world because it is able to fabricate small metals into high value.
 Actually, the wrist watch that we wear may not contain iron of
 more than a rupee in value. But it is fabricated into an article
 worth more than 200 rupees. The precision meters which they make
 will not cost as a metal more than about eight annas. But as
 precision meter, it has immense market and has produced enormous
 wealth. Therefore it is that we should concentrate on fabrication of
 more minute precision instruments and precision tools rather than on
 large-scale machine tools of one kind or the other. I hope that the
 industrialists will take note of the possibilities of developing precision
 instruments in our State and try to come forward with a plan in this
 direction, rather than concentrate on fabrication of heavy machinery.

Our primary emphasis in the Third Plan is on the development
 of the industrial structure of the State. We have adequate engineer-
 ing and technical talent and if we utilise it properly, it will yield
 the best results. It should be our endeavour to specialise in the
 production of light engineering goods and commodities like tool and
 alloy steels which have a special market in the country. This is
 a promising prospect for the industrialists and the private entre-
 preneurs of the State. The report of the Working Group on Indus-
 tries, large and medium, which is given to hon. Members is a very
 valuable document and I hope the public will make the fullest use
 of the material contained therein. The State will do its best to help
 the industrialists with assistance, technical and other. In recent
 times, the Madras Industries Department has changed from a routine
 administrative department to an Industrial Guide and Service
 Organization. We have been able to render both technical assistance
 and service and guidance to many industrialists who have come
 forward with requests for such help. We have been able to help
 them in the matter of obtaining licences and various permits for
 import and other things. I do not want it to go on record as to how
 many industrial licences we have got for the State. But I may
 inform the House that our share has been flattering. We are also
 making a lump-sum provision of roughly Rs. 10 crores in the Plan
 towards taking up a few industries in the public sector itself and
 if need be, towards participation in industries ourselves. But as it is

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we have not framed any particular schemes. This is by way of abundant caution and if necessary, i.e., if the private sector is not coming forward to start any worthwhile industry—we may take up that industry. For instance, there is the coke oven plant which we have included in the Third Plan. It is an industry which may not be worthwhile for private enterprise to go in for. In cases like this, the Government will step forward to fill in the gap. Industrial development of the State is tied up very intimately with the expansion of transport. The improvement of railway communications in the State is a matter which should receive the greatest attention. We have pressed the Government of India to take up this matter urgently. In the first two Plans, this part of the country has not received the attention it deserves in the matter of development of new lines. Our emphasis in the Third Plan should lie primarily on strengthening the track capacity and in doubling the lines and generally in improving the capacity of railway lines to move raw materials to and take produced goods from the areas likely to have industrial expansion. With this in view, we have suggested to the Government of India that the broad gauge Neyveli-Bangalore line should be taken up straightway. We have also pointed out the urgent necessity to clear the bottle-neck at Vijayawada which hampers industrial expansion and delays transshipment. One of the greatest difficulties for people engaged in the iron and steel industry and fabrication work in the Madras State is the non-availability of both pig iron and iron and steel. Though allotments are made from time to time of these materials, Madras is unable to receive them on account of the bottle-neck, both at Vijayawada and at Visakhapatnam. It is very necessary and it is almost urgent that the track capacity should be strengthened at Vijayawada so that even those small allotments which are made to Madras may be received by us.

Closely linked with this subject is the scheme of expansion of our harbours and ports. The expansion of the Madras Harbour which has received a certain degree of emphasis in the Second Plan should receive even greater attention in the Third. Certain modest provisions have been made in our Third Plan for the expansion of Cuddalore and Tuticorin Ports. But the conversion of Tuticorin into a major harbour is an urgent and immediate task whose importance has been stressed by the Committee appointed by the Government of India to review the working of the intermediate ports. They have suggested a scheme costing ten crores of rupees for the improvement of Tuticorin. I am sure that the House will be one with me in pressing the Government of India to take up this project and the Sethusamudram Project as part of the Third Plan.

The development of social services has taken a good part of the Third Plan provision. One hundred and eleven crores of rupees have been proposed to be spent out of a total provision of 399 crores. It is inevitable that only if the national production increases substantially can there be a greater allocation for social services. Till then, priority can be placed only on schemes for training personnel, both technical and other. Thus, it will be seen that the Third Plan proposes three engineering colleges, ten polytechnics, one additional medical college, one veterinary college and one agricultural college, besides expansion of facilities in existing institutions. The introduction of compulsory primary education and of free education up to the VI Form are two other features of the Third Plan, which I commend to the House. At the end of the Third Plan, every boy or girl, below the age of 11, is expected to be in school. The process

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of compulsion is expected to be made easier through the increasing spread of measures such as the midday meals scheme. The draft outline has allocated a sum of Rs. 35 crores for education as a whole, out of which, a sum of Rs. 14 crores is for compulsory primary education.

Emphasis has also been laid on the provision of larger social service facilities where the effects of increasing urbanisation consequent on likely industrialisation are greater. We have taken care to see that urban water-supply schemes are introduced in all the municipalities and that most of the important panchayats are covered with protected water-supply and at least partial drainage schemes by the end of the Third Plan. I may refer here to the emphasis we have accorded to the development of water-supply and drainage in the City of Madras. We are aware that the present water-supply system of Madras is totally inadequate to the needs: we are faced here with difficulty in securing an economic supply of water from any adjacent source. One important scheme we propose to take up in the next Plan is the lining up of channels leading from Poondi reservoir to Red Hills. A more ambitious scheme is to bring water from Cauvery to Madras, incidentally supplying water to a number of wayside villages.

As I said in the beginning I cannot assure that the problem of unemployment will be solved even by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. But the development of industries, the increasing activity in agricultural expansion, and small-scale industries and the spread of technical know-how should enable the growth of fresh activities and more industrial development which will absorb the large backlog of unemployment. We expect to have 14 million jobs at the end of the Third Plan. All our efforts will be directed towards the reduction of the scourge of unemployment.

Sir, the Third Plan coincides with the historic experiment of democratic decentralisation which we are undertaking. A good part of the Plan in the rural areas will be implemented by the Panchayat Unions. It is my earnest hope that they will bring to bear on this task, their innate commonsense and goodwill.

Sir, I have reserved the most ticklish problem of all to the last—namely, the problem of resources. We have made tentative calculations which show that we have raised about Rs. 90 crores in the current Plan over five years. I am talking all the time about Madras State only. We have now increased the salaries of our employees. Modest as these increases may be, they are expected to cost Rs. 35 to 40 crores over the next five years. Besides, we have increased commitments, as a result of the Second Plan under which we have opened a number of schools, colleges and other institutions, the running of which is expected to absorb Rs. 8 to 9 crores a year. Taking all these factors into consideration, it has been roughly estimated that only between Rs. 70 and Rs. 80 crores can be raised by this State towards the Third Plan. Even these resources will require a high degree of fiscal discipline on our part. There can be no escape from the necessity to save more if we are to sustain such a large order of investment programme as is contemplated in the Plan. It is not enough if there are savings in the community, but these savings must be available for investment for productive purposes in the public and private sectors.

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May I now express the hope that the Finance Commission will at least do justice this time to this State, though they have been very unkind in the past? Sir, I have given a few broad outlines of the Third Plan of our State and I commend it to the House for consideration.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: May I know, Sir, whether there has been a mineral survey of the State conducted by the Government, I mean a survey of artesian and sub-artesian water resources available in South India?

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Power and ground water survey is a highly technical matter. We have not got the resources to undertake such a survey. We are, however, attempting in a very small way to survey the ground water resources in Avadi area and if we succeed in that experiment we will expand the ground water survey programme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved—

‘That the Draft Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan be taken into consideration.’

* **SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, though at first I was very eager to speak, after going through the report on the Third Plan, both of the State and of the Centre. I find the more I read them, the more I needed clarification on many points. Planning is a vast field. After hearing the speech of the Hon. the Leader of the House, I am a little bit emboldened now to speak on certain aspects of the Plan. I happened to be one of the members of the All-Party Committee which discussed every item of the Plan. The reason why I hesitated to speak on these schemes—I even now hesitate to speak—is, the whole thing was prepared by experts, by working groups and so on. They went into details and they placed them before us. The only thing they have been harping on was that there had been improvements all along the line. There has been, they said, increase in food production, there has been development in various fields and so on. With so much of improvement and increase in production, how is it that the people as a whole have to face this rise in prices? How is it that people are still in the same old poor condition? No doubt one has to admit that there has been progress in various fields, development in various fields to a certain extent. Of course there are people who say that there should be no planning. The Hon. the Leader of the House has clearly pointed out the need for planning. I also feel that unless there is planning and proper planning we cannot progress.

In this connection the important fact to remember is we did not get our independence during peace time. We got it after a devastating war which left us nothing. We found everything was in short supply. Food was short. There was absolutely no industry at all, either major or minor. When faced with such a situation, naturally our leaders thought we should plan and progress. Of course there was the rehabilitation problem of the refugees from Pakistan. There was the food problem. They could not get rice from Burma or any other place. If at all they got anything, they had to get it at high prices. So people welcomed planning. There was the First Five-Year Plan. If what the reports say are correct, it laid emphasis on agriculture, irrigation and power. Of the Rs. 85 crores set apart for it, nearly 60 per cent went to these three projects. It is natural

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that it should be so, as it was the aim of the First Plan to harness the natural resources, as far as possible. Then at the fag end of the First Plan and during the Second Plan we saw in this State the construction of huge dams across the rivers in the State. It is now admitted that in the Third Plan they have no schemes for construction of dams as there are no big rivers. Some attention, no doubt, was paid during the Second Plan period to minor irrigation works. But my submission is it was not much as the Government concentrated on huge dams. Government thought that these dams would help them in making them self-sufficient in food. If the plans have not proved so successful as they ought to have been, in my humble opinion it is because the Government mixed up this question of increased production with certain ideologies. One of the ideologies was the establishment of a socialist pattern of society. The Government wanted to reduce disparity in income and level up the income of the poor people. The actual achievement is, the Government have levelled down the income of some people and they have not increased the income of the poor even to a moderate extent. That is the reason why the Second Plan has not succeeded. Then during the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government created confusion in the minds of the people—not only in the case of the landlords and tenants, but also ordinary people. The Government began to show favouritism to the public sector and decried the private sector. Then they said that the private sector was trying to exploit the people. I think it appeared in the Press to-day that a particular Minister said that there would be no freedom to exploit others. How people will exploit other people, I am not able to understand. They admit that the vast majority of the people—about ninety per cent—are poverty-stricken. Do they believe that ten per cent of the people can exploit all the ninety per cent? Is this possible?

SRI K. M. RAMASAMY GOUNDER: Quite possible.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: I do not think it is possible to exploit all the ninety per cent. They can exploit ten to fifteen per cent. This is one way of escaping from realities. Sir, the Government have aimed at a certain target. So far as this State is concerned, they have done fairly successfully. I cannot say completely successfully. In the matter of agricultural production the Government have pointed out an increase, but not to the anticipated extent, and the reason given is, 'Non-availability of fertilisers and adverse seasonal conditions in one year'. Not in all these years, there were adverse seasonal conditions. When we find the figures for the various fields of development, we see that the Government want to execute many schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan. We see the magnitude of the funds to be spent in the coming years. The Government have emphasised more than once, and I agree with them that unless there is national effort, it is not possible to achieve half of what we have put down as the target.

(Deputy Chairman in the Chair.)

The object of planning is not only to increase our production, but also to ensure higher standards of living. If these two had been the objectives, as I said, the Government could have gone a long way. But on the other hand they tied up these two, that is, securing social and economic order. There came the rub. At every stage when we wanted to have production the Government wanted this Bill or that Bill. They wanted to give security of tenure to the

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tenants. Security must be given to the tillers, but the Government gave more security than what was needed to the detriment of further production. If the primary object of the plan had been to provide the basic necessities to all persons, I am sure the Government would have achieved much. Even now it is not too late. I am quite sure that the socialistic pattern of society will certainly come. Instead of emphasising it again and again and concentrating attention on it, if the Government would concentrate their attention on the production side and then try to equalise the income or remove the inequalities in a slow and indirect way, their ideal can be achieved. But their aim of increasing production will be only by a very slow process and may not be realized soon.

Sir, when the Government set apart large amounts, certainly the cost of living will go up. On many an occasion, the Government have said that it is inevitable that the cost of living goes up in a developing economy. It will go up. Prices will go up. If the income also goes up in proportion to the rise in the cost of living, people would not mind it. But people find that their income does not rise at all to that extent. So they feel the pinch of it. They find it very difficult to get on. I am glad that both the Prime Minister and the Planning Minister have realized that attempts should be made to stabilise prices. Yesterday I think our Finance Minister in the other House clearly stated that the rising prices and spiralling prices brought in a chain of reaction and unless the price level was kept up, the success of the Third Plan was not assured. He did not say so in so many words. But he felt apprehensive that the success of the Third Plan might not be so great as we all thought. So, the most important thing is to keep the price line. In the Second Plan prices have gone up by eighteen per cent. I think the Hon. the Leader of the House will correct me. Is it 18 per cent or 25 per cent? In one case, I find it is 18 per cent and in the other, it is 25 per cent.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It depends on the base year that is taken.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Whatever it is, it is an increase. Has the income of the people—at any rate the income of the middle classes—gone up by that percentage? If it has gone up by the same percentage, the middle class people would not have felt the pinch. In the case of the poor people, certainly the income has not gone up even by 9 or 10 per cent. Having recognized that the price level should be kept up, we now find conflicting statements by both the Prime Minister and the Planning Minister. The Planning Minister does not qualify when he says that the price level must be kept up. The Prime Minister says, 'We must have selective controls'. This is a very vague expression. In the report, we find that to have any effective control over the price level, there are so many key points, and that we must have control over these points. Certainly one admits that there are a number of key points. But steps must be taken to see that at those key points, there is regularity of devices to see that the price level is kept up. Our Prime Minister has got certain pet ideas. It is very difficult to change his mind. He still harps upon 'State-trading'. We find it stated in the papers that by 'State-trading' we can control prices. I do not know whether he realises that once we resort to State-trading, what an enormous amount of money would have to be spent upon establishment, and how much trouble there would be, how many delays there will be, etc. It is very easy to say . . .

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SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: In Delhi they do not care for the size of the establishment or the expenses.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: I think the cost of living would not go down. On the other hand, it would go up. Besides, there will be a lot of delay in the administration. Then, Sir, to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and increase in agricultural production . . .

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : What is the suggestion of the hon. Member about reducing the prices? He is worried about high prices and he wants price control. He is against State-trading. I would like to have concrete suggestions from the hon. Member in order to effectively control prices.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: It is very easy to ask questions. We are aware of one thing. There is increase in the prices. We are not able to make both ends meet. That is all we can say. Whenever a difficulty is brought to the notice of the Government, they do not put the question, 'What is your solution'? The solution is difficult to find. It is for the Government to find it. I do admit that there will be some increase in the cost of living on account of the development in the various fields. It is true. But what is the solution, if people find it extremely difficult to make both ends meet?

4-40 p.m. SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: It is so difficult that we cannot suggest any.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: May I request the Hon. the Minister for Home to tell us how poor people can make both ends meet? If their income is fixed or if the rise in income is not proportionate to the rise in prices, it is for the Government to devise means to solve the problem. I understand that the National Development Council is very seriously thinking about it. That is what papers say. If I remember aright, the other day, the Hon. Leader of the House refused to divulge the steps already taken or to be taken to arrest the rise in prices. At any rate, I am glad to know that the question is engaging the serious attention of the Central Government. This Government have not been able to play their part in this matter because price control vests in the Central Government or this Government's powers are very limited.

Sir, in this Third Plan, the Government have rightly stressed the need for developing basic industries like steel, fuel and power. For the Second Plan, we have had to depend on foreign countries for machinery. If we are able to produce the machinery here itself, there will be much saving of foreign exchange and it would be a good thing. We must also try to utilize to the full our man-power resources. I do not know whether our present schemes will enable us to utilize them to the maximum extent. One of the objects of the Plan is to remove as far as possible unemployment. Sir, when a question was put to Mr. Nanda in Parliament, he seems to have said that the backlog would be absorbed in the Third Plan. But he would not say that, all the unemployed would be employed. Another thing which Mr. Nanda said was about labour-intensive schemes. I am not able to find out what he meant by labour-intensive schemes. Perhaps in course of time, we may know what these schemes are. If these schemes can utilize the man-power that is available in our rural parts, well and good. I find that in progressive States, man-power is utilized to the maximum extent. Not only that. Both

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men and women are hardworking there. It is a point to be noted. But in our country, I am sorry to say that we are not so hardworking as people in other countries are. It has to be admitted. If you read the Draft Plan, you will find that the tempo of the Second Plan is accelerated in the Third. I do not agree with people who say that we must stop with the Second Plan and shall have no Third Plan. It is something like this. I send my boy to school and he attends it for two years. Then I stop him saying, "You remain at home for two years; I will send you back later to school". The result is that when I send him again to school, he has to start from scratch. He has to learn again what he has unlearned in the two years he was at home. So, we cannot do that here. There are certain schemes which are unfinished and they have to be taken up for completion. That is the case with Agriculture, Industries and also Education. But one thing I find when I go through the reports of the Central Government and of our Government. Every scheme is correlated and we cannot single out a scheme and say, 'Let this remain.' In the list of priorities, we may give a high place to one and a lower place to another scheme. But they are all interlinked and it is absolutely impossible to detach any one from the rest of the Plan.

Another thing to be noted is, as the Hon. the Minister for Home himself knows, the regional disparity in prices. I have all along been under the impression that there is not much of a difference in prices of essential commodities in this State and other States. But now I find it exists. I do not know whether it is the Central Government or the State Government who are responsible for this. Anyway, it must be removed as far as possible.

Now the Third Plan envisages an outlay of 10,000 crores of rupees. The Minister for Finance at the Centre said that the Government must be able to raise money from the people to the extent of Rs. 1,650 crores. I suppose I am right. Now, there is talk about indirect taxation. I am not quite sure whether direct or indirect taxation will be resorted to to raise this money. Our own State requires about Rs. 390 crores odd. How much of this will be made up by taxation will be known in 1961 only and not now. Whether it is direct or indirect taxation, the result will be further rise in prices of essential commodities. Sir, when one goes through the report of the proceedings of the Lok Sabha regarding the Third Plan, one notes with dissatisfaction that so many points are not clear. On the question of unemployment, the Planning Minister was vague. Then on the question of resources, there is again vagueness and nothing has been said about it. I said that the Government had to raise 1,650 crores of rupees from the people. Now, one curious thing which the Hon. the Minister for Home himself might have noted is, that there was no discussion about agriculture when the Draft Plan was considered. This is an important subject but it was not discussed in detail. Is it because Mr. Patil went to America and got 17 million tons of foodgrains for us?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Only recently, the State Ministers for Agriculture and the Central Ministers met in Delhi and had more than two days' discussion on the various aspects of agriculture and agricultural programmes.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : I entirely agree with the Hon. the Minister for Home. But why were the Lok Sabha Members so indifferent?

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SRI S. T. ADITYAN : The hon. Member need not worry about that.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : They discussed other things like unemployment, price level, etc., but agriculture was not dealt with. Agricultural production, every one will admit, is a vital necessity for industrial growth. Without development of agriculture no other development is possible.

4-50 As I said earlier, is it because of this assurance by the
p.m. United States that they will supply 17 million tons of foodgrains to us in the next five years that the Government think they need not bother about it and that there is no urgency about it, or that they would get rice from Burma or Thailand and therefore they need not bother about it? If the Government want to achieve self-sufficiency in food, my humble opinion is, Government should concentrate more on food production. All possibilities of increasing food production should be explored. There is a growing feeling of helplessness in the minds of the people when they find the prices soaring. I would appeal to Government to remove this demoralization among the people. They should tell the people boldly and fearlessly that the price line will kept and they will do every thing in that respect.

Sir, another thing I wish to refer to is this. They are spending crores and crores of rupees on these plans. You will kindly excuse me if I read a few comments of the Auditor-General on the way the Government expenditure has been proceeding. The comments are contained in the Appropriation Accounts for the year 1958-59 and the Audit Report of 1960. They are a very interesting and instructive reading. They are to a certain extent startling also. They indicate the need for the Government to be vigilant in regard to these matters. They should have the eye of the Cerberus over financial matters. I will just cite a few instances under "Financial Irregularities, Losses, etc.". I shall first deal with Food and Agriculture Department. The report says—

"With the object of providing a supplementary diet to the people a scheme for the intensive development and exploitation of fisheries was started in a district in 1951 and was continued till 1955."

The scheme which was initially expected to be self-supporting, incurred a loss estimated at Rs. 1,66,795 in its working during the period 1951-55. The loss is stated to be due to very poor catches by departmental operations, low selling prices, heavy establishment charges and poor marketing. Consequently the scheme had to be closed on 13th March 1955.

The loss remained to be written off by Government. The next one is this:

"The local audit of the accounts of a District Office in April 1959 revealed that 27 petrol pump-sets, costing Rs. 17,550 purchased from the Army surplus, had been lying unused for over six years until they were ordered by Government to be condemned as unserviceable in May 1956. The pump-sets were auctioned off in three lots in December 1956 for a sum of Rs. 2,061".

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The irregularities are:

"The auction was not widely publicised even though the value of the pump-sets was over Rs. 17,550".

Then I come to seed farms, which is another interesting feature. The note says:

"Out of 172 State seed farms opened during the period 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1959, 51 farms had to be closed down as uneconomical by December 1958. In 26 of these cases, the total loss was Rs. 1,40,355, of which a sum of Rs. 33,264 was written off by Government in July 1959 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,06,731 to be written off. In one farm there was a small profit. The loss in the case of the other 24 farms remained to be assessed and regularised."

The closure of these 51 farms was mainly attributed to the following factors:—

- (1) Want of proper irrigation facilities.
- (2) Non-availability of labour and lack of co-operation from the owners or the local population.
- (3) Unsuitability of the soil and places selected for locating the farms.

In one case, the farm had been started, without any approach road, under the expectation that a road would soon be laid under the National Extension Service Programme, which, did not materialize, rendering the farm inaccessible to the public.

Other miscellaneous reasons, such as high lease rate, poor yield, etc.

It appears that losses are also being incurred in some of the remaining seed farms although they have not yet been closed down.

I am just trying to bring to the attention of the Government by quoting these instances, the losses that the Government have sustained in the Second Plan Period so that they may be more careful in the execution of the Third Plan. I do not suggest that there should be no seed farms. I wish only to point out the way in which the administration of these farms is going on, and the way in which the officers have neglected their duties.

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR: Were the seed farms purchased or taken on lease? Will the hon. Member please explain?

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: It is for the Government to explain it. I am only quoting the comments to show the loss sustained by the Government in running these seed farms. I will refer to a few more irregularities in respect of these seed farms. They are—

Encashment of bogus contingent bills, fictitious and wrong entries in the stock registers and removal of pages from stock ledgers resulting in misappropriation of stock, irregularities in the sale bills like tampering with quantities, rates as also varieties, issue of bogus sale bills, etc., deficits in stock disclosed during physical verification, alleged free transfers to parties not supported by acknowledgments from them.

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Now let me come to the Education Department. The note says—

“During 1950, 148 machines were purchased at a cost of Rs. 2,15,085 from the Disposals Directorate, for two polytechnics in Madurai and Madras (136 and 12 respectively).

Many of these machines remained idle apparently for over six years . . .”

Some time ago, I remember to have read a comment that the Railway Department had stores which would be sufficient for them for 30 years. It is the same in the case of the Defence Department also. They had stores which would keep them on for 30 to 40 years. Such huge purchases are made and we are made to suffer on that account.

“ . . . It was only in June 1957, that the Head of the Department was able to report to Government that out of the 136 machines, 75 were commissioned after repairs, 12 were proposed to be repaired and used in the workshop and the remaining 49 (purchase value Rs. 76,899), were unserviceable for the reason that the cost of repairs to those machines and replacement of missing and worn out parts would be disproportionately costly.”

I would like to know who purchased these, and who examined these? Then, Sir, the comment proceeds—

“Government ordered in November 1957, the condemnation and disposal of all the 49 unserviceable machines in public auction incidentally pointing out that if proper inspection and verification of stores had been carried out as contemplated in the rules, the surplus stock could have been detected earlier and action taken in good time for their disposal.”

The comment says that adequate inspection was not made prior to the purchase of the machines and maintenance arrangements were not at all efficient. The machines were idle for six years. The exact loss is not yet known. Coming to the Industries Department you find this comment—

“A scrutiny of the purchases of machinery and raw materials required for the several Small Industrial Units disclosed the following irregularities mainly arising out of incomplete specifications in the tender notices.

The tender notification for the supply of machinery for an electrical equipment unit detailed the various individual machines required. One firm, besides giving its rates for the individual machines, gave an alternative quotation for a complete plant. Though the rates for individual items quoted by a few other firms were cheaper, the Department placed the order in December 1957 for the complete plant at a cost of Rs. 1,91,334 . . .”

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The tender called for was only for individual parts and not for a complete plant. Because one company gave quotation for a complete one, the department went in for that complete one. Had the department required a complete plant, instead of piecemeal supply, the tender notification should have indicated this alternative in the first instance. The amount involved is Rs. 1,91,334. I is not a small amount. Though the order was placed in December 1957, the complete plant has not yet been delivered, as some components have yet to be received. I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. the

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Leader of this House to the fact that till August 1959 the complete plant has not been delivered. The reason is that some component parts have yet to be received.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I may just inform the hon. Member that we have to thank our stars if we get even parts of a machine. It is not very easy to get a machine and parts. For everything we have to depend on inadequate supplies. We are making an experiment on a small scale, and we have to get on with what we get from time to time. Though I do not justify it, I want to make it clear that this is all inevitable in a country which is underdeveloped.

* SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : I entirely agree that there may be certain lapses. What I say is that, the Government call for tenders for certain things, but ultimately they purchase something else. I may point out the irregularity here. The Government placed orders in 1957, but till August 1959 supply has not been made. There is lack of supervision at every stage. A huge amount is going to be spent in the Third Five-Year Plan period. There should be effective supervision in spending the amounts.

Sir, I then come to another thing, that is, about khadi. The Government wanted to supply khadi uniforms to the workers in the Transport Department. What did they do? They pitched upon a contractor, and gave him the whole amount. In the end they found that they had to recover a sum of Rs. 5,956. Under instructions from the Government and the Collector his movable properties were attached and sold in public auction in 1953 for Rs. 665, out of which a sum of Rs. 650, after meeting incidental charges, was credited to Government. When further action under the Revenue Recovery Act was taken to attach his immovable property, he issued a suit notice in October 1955 alleging that such action was illegal. On the advice of the Government Pleader that the High Court had previously held the Revenue Recovery Act to be not applicable to the City of Madras, Government decided to withdraw proceedings and wrote off in March 1959, the balance of Rs. 5,306 as irrecoverable. This transaction abounds in irregularities and losses. My point in bringing this to the notice of the Government is that had they been vigilant, the loss of money would not be there. The administration should have been very efficient. Are the Government recruiting inefficient men to be in charge of departments? Are they not taking severe disciplinary action against those who are responsible for these lapses? The poor people have to pay very heavily for the lapses on the part of the administration. Sir, I do not want to bother this House with this tale of woe. One more thing I will say, and then I go to education, which is my subject. I shall only briefly touch upon education.

Sir, in 1949 the Government acquired some buildings belonging to the Naval Stores Depot.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has already taken half an hour.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : I would not take much of the time of the House, and I shall finish soon. I shall not take much time on 'Education'. Because this is an important matter, I am eager to point out that lapses on the part of Government should

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not occur. I am not against this Third Five-Year Plan. But I am against the lapses of the Government. The Government acquired buildings from the Naval Stores Depot. They paid the money. Portions of the building (two hangars) were given to an educational institution. In December 1954, the Executive Engineer pointed out to Government the necessity for lowering the valuation of the building and revising the amount payable to the owner. In 1956, the Government ordered the gradual dismantlement of the badly cracked portion of the building and then sanctioned the write off of Rs. 47,784 being the book value of the portion to be so dismantled. Subsequently, in 1957, the demolition of the entire building was ordered by Government, as it had badly deteriorated and was declared unsafe for occupation. The Government acquired a building for more than Rs. 6 lakhs, and then ordered the demolition of the whole building. (Interruption by Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.) What was paid for the building was a loss.

Sir, I now come to education. As I said, I would not take much time of the House. I really appreciate the advance made in the Second Five-Year Plan. The Government opened more elementary schools and secondary schools. It is good. There is the quantitative expansion. But have we taken care to see that the quality also is improved? I know even to-day there are many elementary schools without teachers. There are many secondary schools without an adequate number of teachers. What have the Government done to improve the position? Recently, they have increased the strength per section. In secondary schools, the strength is 50 per section. In elementary schools, the standard has gone down. If we have no adequate staff, and if we have overcrowded classes, what else can we expect? Hereafter at least we should see that there is adequate staff in each school. The present inspectorate is not doing its job satisfactorily. That is all I can say. I would earnestly request that at least in the Third Plan period, apart from quantitative expansion, the quality of education also must be improved. Otherwise, after ten years we will have another set of people in the administrative departments much worse than the present set. That will be the result of neglecting the standard of education which our children must have in schools.

Sir, about the training of additional teachers, I should say that it is the quality of training that matters. Can the Government tell me any training college which has got educational research attached to it? In many countries, in all training colleges, there is educational research attached. But none here. What happens here is that the District Educational Officer or the officer-in-charge of the administrative department for over a number of years, at the age of 50, even if he is inefficient, is put as the headmaster. He is simply marking time and does not do any teaching. Training institutions must be improved and they must be under a separate department.

Sir, I now come to collegiate education. I ask, why not leave it to private hands? In other countries, in private hands they have colleges. Here we have got aided colleges. Let Government leave off all their colleges to private managements. Let them confine themselves to the professional colleges. Even in the case of professional colleges, they have got three or four in private hands. They have in Coimbatore two, and then in Madurai, one. There are four Government Engineering Colleges and a number of polytechnics. I

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would request Government to see that these Government Arts Colleges are handed over to private parties. If they hand over them, their administrative responsibility will be less, and these colleges also will become much better than what they are at present.

One thing more, Sir. We have our engineers. We see them leaving our State and going to other States. What else will they do? The Government start them as Assistant Engineers. They receive better salaries in other States.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Are you not happy when men go from our State to other States? Otherwise, we will have the unemployment problem in our State.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Does the Hon. Minister say that only the surplus men go out of our State? It is said that there is dearth of engineers here. Am I to understand that there is no dearth of engineers? I have been told that there is dearth of engineers. That is why the Government have opened so many polytechnics.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: After increasing the number of colleges, we have to find employment for our young men in other States.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: We shall wait and see. If that is the position, I certainly welcome such a move. On the other hand, we have been giving the picture that there is a dearth of engineers.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR: They went of their own accord, and they are happy.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Otherwise, we would be faced with the problem of unemployment.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN: Then, Sir, about the junior technical schools, it is stated in the draft plan—

“There is at present no scheme for training persons who will fill jobs below that of a diploma-holder but will have a better general background than the products of Craftsmen Training School. Junior Technical Schools are designed to meet the demand for such persons. In these schools, courses of three years' duration are given after the completion of general education up to Third Form. Although the accent will be on engineering, these schools would impart education in humanities as well.”

This is a welcome scheme. I certainly welcome it, and I hope that this will be a successful one. Those who give up education at the end of the Second Form or the Third Form will be taken into these institutions and they can become semi-skilled workers. They will not be skilled labourers, of course. I find in other countries also, such courses exist.

There is one other thing also which I must refer to. They are providing for sandwich courses. It is stated here that part-time courses will be introduced in two or three industrial training centres and that these will be on the lines of the course introduced in the Central Polytechnic in Madras.

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Sir, as I said, during the Third Plan period, we must impart good education. Our standard of education is at present higher. Let us not try to bring it down by overcrowding classes and by not staffing them adequately. Even our training colleges and institutions should be staffed with people who have experience in teaching.

* **SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI :** கனம் டெபுடி சேர்மன் அவர்களே, இந்த மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றிப் பேசும்போது அளவில்லாத மகிழ்ச்சியடைகின்றேன். “சுன்ற பொழுதிற் பெரிதுவக்கும் தன் மகன் சான்றோன் எனக் கேட்ட தாய்” என்று வள்ளுவர் சொன்னார். அதைப்போல நாம் சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து 13 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு 3-வது திட்டத்தில் இப்போது வந்து இறங்கியிருக்கிறோம். இந்த மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தை நினைக்கிறபோது முதல் இரண்டு திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேறி விட்டன என்று ஊக்க வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. முதல் இரண்டாவது திட்டங்களில் வெவ்வேறான திட்டம் 60-ம் வருஷத்துக்குள்ளாக எல்லா பிரிக்காக்களிலும் அதை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று விளம்பரப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் இப்போது இது எல்லா பிரிக்காக்களிலும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. உதாரணமாக வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே இந்த வெவ்வேறான ஸ்கீம்-ஐ இந்த மாகாணத்திலே கொண்டு வருவதா, இல்லையா என்று பரிசீலித்ததாகப் பார்ப்பதற்கு ஆறு ஜில்லாக்களில் ஆறு பிரிக்காக்களைத் தேர்ந்து எடுத்தார்கள். அதிலே சோதிக்கப்பட்ட ஜில்லாவாசிகளில் ஒருவன் நான். அதற்கு உட்பட்டபோது நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் திரு. இராசகோபாலாச்சாரியாரவர்கள் பிரதம மந்திரியாக இருந்தார்கள். அந்தக் காலத்தில் 6 மாதத்துக்குப் பிறகு, எவ்வளவு தூரம் இதில் Advantage எற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்ப்பதற்காக அப்போது வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து ஆங்கிலேயர் வெல் என்ற கலெக்டரை அனுப்பினார். அப்போது வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சம் இங்கே இருந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் வந்து பார்த்தார்கள். பார்த்து விட்டு எழுதினார். “பரவாயில்லை Improvement-தானிருக்கிறது, போகப் போகச் சரியாயிருக்கும்” என்று எழுதிவிட்டுப் போனார். அதன் பிறகு கொஞ்ச நாளைக்கெல்லாம் நமது சபையிலே ஒரு குழம்பும் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது. “இது என்ன ஜயா! ஒரு ஜில்லாவில் பிரிக்காவில் ஒன்று, இன்னொரு ஜில்லாவில் பரக்கா ஒன்று. இதெல்லாம் வேண்டாம் என்று ஒரு தப்பிப்பிராயம் கிளம்பி விட்டது. அந்த சமயத்தில், இது இருப்பதா, எடுத்து விடுவதா, என்று Party meeting போட்டார்கள். அப்போது திரு. ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியிடம் “மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகளுக்கு உரித்தான இந்த கிராமத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றாமல் போனால், இதை வாபஸ் பெறுவோமேயானால், இதை விடப் பாதகமான காரியம் வேறு ஒன்றும் இருக்காது, மகாத்மா காந்தியடிகளுக்குச் செய்த பாதகச் செயல் வேறென்றும் இருக்காது” என்று நான் சொன்னேன். அதைக் கேட்டவுடன் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் “என்னுடைய சகபாடிகள் எல்லாம் மிக்க வருத்தப்படுகிறார்கள்.

7th September 1960] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

ஆகையினால் இன்னும் கொஞ்சகாலத்துக்கு இதை நீடிக்கலாம் என்று நீடிக்க வைத்தார்கள். அதன் பிறகு அடுத்தாற்போலே கிராம அபிவிருத்திக்காக அமெரிக்காவிலிருந்து ஆறு கோடி ரூபாய் இலுமாகக் கொடுத்தார்கள். அதிலிருந்து அந்த ரூபாயை எடுத்து பல ஜில்லாக்களில் பல பேர்களிடம் பிரித்து, அதற்கு வேறுவிதப் பெயரைக் கொடுத்துப் பரவலாக வைத்தார்கள். அதைப் பல ஜில்லாக்களில் வேலையும் செய்தார்கள். அது வந்த பிறகு ஜனங்களுக்கு உற்சாகமும் தெம்பும் ஏற்பட்டது. அதன் பிறகு கிராமத்திலுள்ளவர்களும் பாதிப் பணம் கொடுத்து ரோடுகளையும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையும் கட்ட ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். இவ்வளவு நன்றாக வேலை செய்துகொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்போதும் நான் சொல்கிறேன். 60-ம் வருஷத்துக்குள்ளாக எல்லா பிரிக்காக்களையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்கிறோம் என்ற வாக்குறுதி இருக்கிறதே, அதிலிருந்து கொஞ்சம் சர்க்கார் கீழே போகக் கூடாது. ஏனென்றால், பணம் இல்லையானால், பணம் நாங்கள் கொடுக்கத் தயாராயிருக்கிறோம். பணம் இல்லை என்று செல்வதால், பாதிப் பணம் இல்லாமலாகக் கொடுக்கிறோம். பாதிப்பணம் கட்டுகைப் பெறுவதானால், இந்த தேசம் கொடுக்கத் தயாராயிருக்கிறது என்று தெரிவிக்கிறேன். ஆகையால் இந்த உயர்ந்த காரியத்தைப் பல பாகத்திலேயும் செய்து மகாத்மாவின் ஆத்மா சாந்தியடைய அமைதியடைய அந்த வேலையைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இரண்டாவதாக, நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீனிவாச வரதன் அவர்கள் இந்த நிர்வாகத்தைப்பற்றி, Five-year Plan 1-வது பிளான், 2-வது பிளான், 3-வது பிளான், 2-வது பிளானிலே என்னென்ன எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, யார் ஆடிட்டர்கள், என்னென்ன எழுதி இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை எல்லாம் சுட்டிக் காட்டினார்கள். அதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால் சண்டைக் காலத்திலே நாட்டிலே பஞ்சத்தால் மகா கஷ்டமாக இருந்தது. இந்த நாட்டில் வெள்ளைக்காரன் ஆட்சி மறைந்து இந்தியக் குடியரசு ஏற்படும்போது ஒரு மாறுதல், குழப்பம் ஏற்படத்தான் செய்யும். அதில் தேளிவைக் காணவேண்டும். அதுதான் இங்கிருக்கின்ற மோதல்களின் நோக்கமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அதிலே குற்றம் காணவேண்டுமேயானால் எவ்வளவோ குற்றம் காணலாம். காரணம் என்னவென்றால், 5 வருஷத்திலே பல டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளை open பண்ணிவிட்டு 5,000 குமாஸ்தாக்கள் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் எங்கேயிருந்து கிடைக்கும்? பள்ளிக் கூடப் பையனிடம்தான் வேலையைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அங்கே போகிறவன் தாயிடம் பால் குடித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தான். பிறகு பள்ளியில் பேனாவைப் பிடித்து எழுதக் கற்றுக் கொண்டான். எழுதிக் கொண்டுவா, என்று சொல்லிக் கொடுத்தால் எழுதுகிறான், இல்லாவிட்டால் சும்மா இருக்கிறான். இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டு கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக மாறுதல் அடைந்து வருகிறது. முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் பட்ட கஷ்டம் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமல்ல. இரண்டாவது திட்டத்திலே ஸ்ரீ. ஸ்ரீனிவாச வரதன் அவர்கள் தெரிவித்த குற்றங்குறைகள்

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இருக்கின்றன என்று ஆடிட்டர் செய்தி தருகிறார் என்று எடுத்துக் காட்டினார். அந்தக் குற்றத்தைக் குற்றமாக நினைப்பதா, குணமாக நினைப்பதா, அல்லது குறை சொல்வதாக நினைப்பதா? இந்த தேசம் முன்னேற வேண்டும். இந்த நாட்டு மக்கள் சுபிட்சமாக வாழ்வதற்கு வயிரூர உண்டு களிப்பதற்கு வழிவகை செய்ய வேண்டும். அந்த வழிவகை செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் செய்யும் வேலையிலே அங்கத்தினர்களும் பொறுப்பு எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும், ஒத்தாசை புரிய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

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p.m.

இன்னொன்று, கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஸ்ரீ ஸ்ரீனிவாசவரதன் அவர்கள் சொன்ன குறையைச் சாதாரணக் குறையாக நினைக்கக் கூடாது. குற்றத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். ஐந்து வருஷத்திலே ஒரு காரியம் செய்ய பிரம்மாண்டமான கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாயைச் செலவழிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு உதாரணம் சொல்லுகிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலே ஒரு Dam கட்டினார்கள். மூன்று கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழித்தார்கள். மூன்று வருஷத்தில் கட்டவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். இரண்டரை வருஷத்திலே முடித்துவிட்டார்கள். அதிலே எவ்வளவு ஓட்டைகள் ஒழுக்கல்கள் இருக்கும்; கெடுதல் இருக்கும், நல்லது இருக்கும். அதை எல்லாம் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்க முடியுமா? இப்போது பார்த்தால் பிரம்மாண்டமான கட்டிடம் வந்திருக்கிறது. தண்ணீர் தாராளமாக வருகிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட உயர்ந்த நிலையைச் செய்திருக்கிறபோது, அதில் இப்படித்தான் இருக்கும். அதை எல்லாம் நாம் இங்கே சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இருப்பது உசிதமில்லை. எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் பேசலாம். பேச வேண்டியதுதான். அதைக் குணமாக எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம், சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வோம் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI T. P. SRINIVASAVARADAN : நான் சொன்னதெல்லாம், இந்தக் குறைகள் மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் இருக்கக் கூடாது என்பதுதான். அதைத்தான் நான் திரும்பத் திரும்பச் சொல்லிவந்தேன்.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் இந்தக் குறைகள் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று அவர் சொல்கிறார். எனவே, 'இதுவரையில் ஏற்பட்ட குறைகளை மன்னித்துவிட்டேன்' என்று அவரும் சொல்கிறார். பெரிய காரியங்கள் நடக்கும்போது இப்படிப்பட்ட குறைகள் ஏற்படத்தான் செய்யும்.

இந்த சபையில் நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய சபையின் தலைவர் அவர்கள் பேசும்போது 'மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் தமிழ் திட்ட வரைவு' என்ற புத்தகம் எங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இந்தப் புத்தகம் இப்போதுதான் எங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இந்தத் தமிழ்ப் புத்தகத்தை இப்போது எங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து

7th September 1960] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

விட்டு “தமிழ்த் தாயே, நீ எழுந்து இந்த சபையில் நர்த்தனமாடு” என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவள் நர்த்தனமாடுவாளா? ஆடமாட்டாள். தமிழை வளர்க்க வேண்டும் என்றும், வளர்த்து விட்டோம் என்றும், தமிழை வளர்ப்பதற்கு ஆக்கமளிக்கிறோம் என்றும் சொல்லப்படும் இந்த சபையில், ‘தமிழை வளர்ப்பதற்கு ஆக்கமளிக்கிறோம்’ என்று எதிர்க் கட்சியினரும் சேர்ந்து சொல்லும் இந்த சபையில், தமிழில் பேசப் பலருக்கு வாய் கூசுகிறது.

“காணக் கண் கூசுதே,
கை எடுக்க நாணுதே
மாணைக்க வாய்திறக்க
மாட்டேன் என்குதே
அன்பிலார் இட்ட அழுது”

என்று ஒருவர் பாடினார். அதுபோல இங்கே தமிழில் பேசப் பலருக்கு வாய் கூசுகிறது. “ஆசையும் பாசமும் அங்கே, ஏசலும் பூசலும் இங்கே” என்று ஒருவர் பாடினார். அதுபோல, இவர்களுக்கு ஆசையும் பாசமும் அங்கே, இங்கிலாந்திலே; இங்கிலீஷ் பாஷையிலே. இங்கிலீஷுக்கு அடிமையாக இருக்கிறது இந்த சபை; இதனால் தமிழ் மக்கள் உருகி, உருகி, உருகி, கருகிக் கருகிக் கருகிப் போகச் செய்யும்படியாக இந்த சபை இருந்துவருகிறது. அதோ, அடுத்த சபை இருக்கிறது. அங்கே ஆங்கிலம் தெரிந்த வல்லுனர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், அறிஞர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள்; முன்னிலும் இருக்கிறார்கள், பின்னிலும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கே அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் தமிழில் பேசுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த சபைக்கு தமிழில் பேச வாய் கூசுகிறதே! இந்த சபை வெட்கப்படுகிறதே! நாணப்படுகிறதே! நான் பிறரை குறை கூறுவதாக நினைக்க வேண்டாம். தாய் அழுகிறாள். தமிழ்த் தாய் அழுகிறாள். உங்களைப் பெற்ற தாய் “ஒன்றும் பிரயோஜனமில்லாத மகனைப் பெற்றேனே” என்று அழுகிறாள். ஆகையால் இங்கிலீஷில் பேசுவதை இத்துடன் விட்டு விடுங்கள் என்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குச் சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். இங்கிலீஷ் மோகத்தை விட்டுவிடுங்கள். ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசவே வேண்டாம் என்று நான் சொல்ல வில்லை. தமிழில் பேசாமல் இங்கிலீஷிலேயே எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் நடத்துவது என்றால் இந்தப் புத்தகத்தை எதற்காகக் கொடுத்தீர்கள்? நீங்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதை நாங்கள் மௌனமாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். ஒரு ஆந்தைக் கதை உண்டு. ஒரு ஆந்தை மகா மேதாவி மாதிரி இருந்ததாம். இந்தியில் அப்படி ஒரு கதை எழுதி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதுபோலவே நாங்கள் இங்கே மேதை மாதிரியாக நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். நீங்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவது எங்களுக்குத் தெரியாது. இங்கே 60 சதவிகிதத்தினருக்கு இங்கிலீஷ் பாஷை தெரியாது. இங்கிலீஷ் பாஷை தெரிந்தவர்கள் இங்கே 30, 40 சதவிகிதத்தினராக இருப்பார்கள். நீங்கள் மற்றவர்களைப் பார்த்து. . . .

SRI S. T. ADITYAN: Sir, may I suggest that the hon. Member is not on the subject but is straying about?

[7th September 1960]

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : அன்பர்களே, இந்த ஆட்சேபத்தைச் சொல்லுவதற்குக்கூடத் தமிழில் பேச அவரது நா எழவில்லையே! ஆட்சேபத்தைத் தமிழில் சொல்லாமல், எனக்குப் புரியாத வேறு பாஷையில் சொல்லி என் மானத்தை வாங்குகிறார்.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Sir, the hon. Member is addressing as 'அன்பர்களே' instead of "Sir"

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் 'சேரை' 'அட்ரஸ்' பண்ண வேண்டும்.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : நான் உங்களைப் பார்த்துத் தான் பேசுகிறேன். நான் இப்படியும் அப்படியும் திரும்பித் திரும்பிப் பேசினாலும், மொத்தத்தில் உங்களைப் பார்த்துப் பேசுவதாகத்தான் அர்த்தம். இனி தமிழிலேயே பேசும்படி எல்லோரையும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேச வேண்டுமானால் ஏதோ சில சமயங்களில் பேசுங்கள். சில சமயங்களில் சிலவற்றைத் தமிழில் அச்சடித்துக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். சில சமயங்களில் அப்படிக் கொடுப்பதில்லை, ஏதோ சாக்குப் போக்குச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இங்கே ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசி, 'என்ன பேசுகிறார்' என்று என் போன்றவர்கள் பக்கத்தில் இருப்பவர்களிடம் கேட்கும்படியான நிலையில் எங்களை வைத்து எங்களுக்கு அவமானம் உண்டுபண்ண வேண்டாம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆகையால் நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் தமிழுக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். உங்களைப் பெற்றெடுத்த தாய், உங்களை ஈன்றெடுத்த தாய், அன்னை பராசக்தி, "உன்னை நான் ஈன்றெடுத்தேன், எனக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுப்பாய் மகனே" என்று புலம்புகிறார்.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : ஸ்ரீ ரஸா கான் கனம் அங்கத்தினரின் பேச்சை ரொம்ப ரசிக்கிறார்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் இந்த மாதிரியான பேச்சை மேடையில் பேசலாம். இந்த மாதிரி இங்கே பேச வேண்டாம்.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ ரஸா கான் அவர்களுக்குக்கூட தமிழ் தெரியும். அவருக்குத் தமிழில் பேசத் தெரியாதே தவிர, பிறர் தமிழில் பேசுவது அவருக்குப் புரியும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா பஞ்சப் பிரதேசம். அது வறண்ட ஜில்லா. அந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு 'டாம்' கட்டி 20,000 ஏக்கருக்குப் பயிர் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்தார்கள். ஆனால் அங்கே பயிர்செய்யக் குடியானவர்களுக்கு வழி இல்லை. அவர்களுக்குப் பண உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். 1,000 ரூபாய் வீதம் பணம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று விண்ணப்பம் கொடுத்தோம். வடக்கே ஆம்பூரில் ஒரு கரும்பு ஆலை கட்டுகிறார்கள். மற்றொரு கரும்பு ஆலை தெற்கே திருவண்ணாமலையில் கட்டலாம். இந்த ஆலைகளைக் கட்ட வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

7th September 1960] [Sri N. Annamalai Pillai]

மேலும், அந்த ஜில்லாவில் கிணறுகள் வெட்ட மானியம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். மானியம் கொடுத்து, அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் நிறையக் கிணறுகள் வெட்ட ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அவ்வாறு செய்தால் அந்த ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து பட்டினத்திற்கு ஜனங்கள் பிழைப்பிற்காக வருவது குறையும். தென்னாற்காடு, சேலம் ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்து ஜனங்கள் பிழைப்புக்காகப் பட்டினத்திற்கு வருகிறார்கள். பட்டினத்தில் ஒரு ஆளுக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கு 4, 5 ரூபாய் கூலி கிடைக்கிறது. அந்தப் பணத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் இரவில் சினிமாப் பார்த்துவிட்டு, ஜாலியாகச் சுற்றி விட்டு பொழுது விடிந்ததும் திரும்பவும் வேலைக்குப் போகிறார்கள். இதனால்தான் உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பஞ்சம் தலை விரித்தாடுகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு தினமும் நிறையக் கூலி கிடைப்பதால் நிறைய வாங்கிச் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள், அலங்காரச் சாமான்களும் வாங்குகிறார்கள். இப்போது வண்டலூர் வரையில் வீடுகள் கட்டுகிறார்களே. இதற்கு எவ்வளவு ஆட்கள் வேண்டும்? இவ்வளவு ஆட்கள் வைத்து வேலை செய்தால் ஏன் உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறை ஏற்படாது? எவ்வளவுதான் மாந்திரிக சக்தியால் உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்தாலும் இந்த நிலையில் இருந்தால் பஞ்சத்தைத் தடுக்க முடியாது. பஞ்சத்தைத் தடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், விவசாயிகளுக்கு இன்னும் ஜாஸ்தியாக மானியமும் கடனும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தைப் பாதி மானியமாகவும், பாதி கடனாகவும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். சர்க்கார் நிறைய மானியமும் கடனும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ஏன் ஜில்லாவில் அவைகளை நிறையக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்தால் இதுவரையில் ஓரளவுக்கு முன்னேறியுள்ள நாங்கள் இன்னும் பரிபூரணமாக முன்னேற முடியும். எங்கள் ஜில்லா தாய்ப் பால் இல்லாத ஜில்லா. வானத்திலிருந்து மழை பெய்தால் தான் எங்களால் வயிற்றைக் நிரப்ப முடியும். எனவே எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் கிணறு வசதிகள் இருந்தால் இதையெல்லாம் சரிச் கட்டிக் கொள்ள முடியும்.

மேலும், அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் நிறையக் குடிசைத் தொழில் களையும் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். குடிசைத் தொழில்களுக்காக மானியமும் கடனும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் 1 ஹார்ஸ் பவர், 2 ஹார்ஸ் பவர் மோட்டார்கள் கொடுத்து சிறு சிறு தொழில்கள் செய்ய இவர்களைத் தூண்ட வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் அவர்கள் தொழில்கள் செய்து பணம் சம்பாதிக்க முடியும். அப்படிச் செய்தால், வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா மக்கள் சென்னைக்கு வர மாட்டார்கள்; சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து மக்கள் சென்னைக்கு வர மாட்டார்கள்; சித்தூரிலுள்ள மக்கள் சென்னைக்கு வர மாட்டார்கள். எல்லோரும் ஆங்காங்கே வேலை செய்வார்கள்.

அடுத்தபடியாக, கோவாப்ரேடிவ் ஸொஸைடிகளைப்பற்றிச் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

SRI MOHAMED RAZA KHAN: 'கோவாப்ரேடிவ் ஸொஸைடி' என்று இங்கிலீஷ் வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்கிறீர்களே.

[7th September 1960]

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : இங்கிலீஷையும் தமிழையும் கலந்துதான் நான் பேசுகிறேன். மற்றவர்கள் இங்கிலீஷும் தமிழும் கலந்து பேசுவதால் நானும் குழம்பிப் போய் இவ்வாறு பேசுகிறேன்.

கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், ஒரே மனிதர் ஒரு இரும்பு செய்யும் ஸ்தாபனத்திலும், ஒரு எண்ணெய் ஆட்டும் ஸ்தாபனத்திலும், ஒரு கடன் கொடுக்கும் ஸ்தாபனத்திலும், மார்க்கெட்டிங் ஸொலையிலும் செக்ரடரியாக இருக்கிறார். பிரசிடெண்டாகவுமிருக்கிறார். ஒரே மனிதர் இத்தனை ஸ்தாபனங்களிலும் காரியதரிசியாய் இருக்கிறார். ஒரே மனிதர் இத்தனை ஸ்தாபனங்களிலும் ப்ரெஸிடெண்டாக இருக்கிறார். கடன் கொடுக்கும் ஸ்தாபனம் ஒன்று. விவசாயிகள் மார்க்கெட்டிங் சொசைடி ஒன்று. ஒரே மனிதன் இது எல்லாவற்றிலும் பிரசிடெண்ட், செக்ரடரி என்று இருக்கிறார். என்னத்துக்காக அப்படி இருக்கிறார்? அப்படி இருக்கக் கூடாது என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். அது ரொம்பத் தப்பு. ஒரே மனிதன் எல்லா ஸ்தாபனத்திலும் இருந்து அந்த ஸ்தாபனத்தை அடக்கி, அழித்துப் பாழ்படுத்துகிறான். அது தவறானது. எல்லா உயிரும் இன்புற்றிருப்பதே என்னிச்சை பராபரமே. ஆகையினால் இந்த கோவாபரேடிங் சொசைடியில் ஒரு ஸ்தாபனத்தில் இருக்கிறவர் மற்றொரு ஸ்தாபனத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று சட்டம் இயற்ற வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மனிதன் நன்றாக வாழ்வதற்கு ஆசைப்படுகிறான். அந்த ஆசையை நடத்திச் செல்வதற்கு, நன்றாக நடத்துவதற்காக நாம் எல்லாம் கூடியிருக்கிறோம். அதை நாம் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. தாங்கள் எல்லாம் சுகமாக வாழ நமக்கு ஒட்டுப் போட்ட லட்சம் ஜனங்கள் பின்னால் இருக்கிறார்கள். எனக்குப் பின்னால் 13 லட்சம் ஜனங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். என்னைப் பார்த்து என்ன சொல்கிறாய் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் போல் உங்கள் எல்லோரையும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த உயிர்கள் நன்றாக வாழ, கேடிமமாக வாழ, சுகமாக வாழ, உங்கள் ஆசீர்வாதத்தையும் அன்பையும் காட்ட வேண்டும். அது இல்லையானால் பிரயோசனமில்லை. “அன்பும் சிவமும் இரண்டென்பர். அன்பே சிவமாவது யாரும் அறிகிலார்” என்று அப்பர் சுவாமிகள் சொன்னார்.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR : திருமூலர் ஐயா அது.

SRI N. ANNAMALAI PILLAI : பாலசப்ரமணியய்யர் சொல்கிறார் என்பதிலிருந்து நான் திருமூலர் என்று சொல்கிறேன். அது எங்கே இருக்கிறதோ அதைப்பற்றிப் பின்னால் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம். எல்லோரும் இதை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு எல்லோரும் சுபிட்சமாக வாழ வேலை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இத்தோடு என் பேச்சை நிறுத்திக் கொள்கிறேன்.

7th September 1960]

SRI A. GAJAPATHY NAYAGAR : உபதலைவரவர்களே, நான் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசலாம் என்றிருந்தேன். நண்பர் அண்ணாமலை அவர்கள் சொல்லியபடி தமிழிலேயே பேசி விடலாம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். உங்களுடம் வெளிப்படையாகச் சொல்லிவிட்டேன். இது மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம்—சோதனைத் திட்டம். முதல் ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டிய தொகையை 90 சதவீதம்தான் செலவு செய்தோம். குறைபாடு இருந்தது. அது முதல் திட்டம். அனுபவம் இல்லாததால் அந்தக் குறை. இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் அதிகப் படி செலவு செய்தோம். ஆகையினால் நாம் முன்னேற்றம் கண்டோம். மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் எந்தெந்த வகையில் எதை எதை வசூல்க வேண்டும் என்பது முக்கியமான கவனிப்பு. வேளாண்மையில் அதிக அரிசி உற்பத்தியாக வேண்டும். எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் நாம் பாடுபட்டு வருகிறோம். அதில் யாரையும் குறை சொல்ல முடியாது. குறை ஏற்படுவது என்றால், நமது மக்களிடையே இருக்கிற கெட்ட குணத்தால்தான் ஏற்படுகிறது. அரசியலாசைப்பற்றிக் குறை சொல்ல முடியாது. மக்கள் சேர்ந்து உழைத்தால் எல்லாம் நன்றாக இருக்கும். நண்பர் சொன்னார் விதைப் பண்ணைகள் சரியாக இல்லை என்று. **Estimates Committee** யுடன் போய்ப்பார்த்தேன். 25 ஏக்கர் வாங்குவது என்றால் மிகக் கஷ்டம். மிராசுதாரிடம் நிலம் இருக்கும். நல்ல நிலத்தைத்தான் வைத்துக்கொள்வார், மற்றதைக் கொடுப்பார். விளைக்கு வாங்க முடியாது. குத்தகையில் வாங்க வேண்டும். மற்றவர்கள் ஒத்துழைக்கமாட்டார்கள். அதில் இருக்கிற கஷ்டநஷ்டத்தை அலோசித்துப் பார்த்தால் குறை சொல்ல முடியாது. சில இடத்தில் கவனிப்பு இல்லாமல் இருக்கலாம், நாம் ஒத்துழைத்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்காகத்தான் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனத் திட்டங்கள் போட்டு இருக்கிறோம். பஞ்சாயத்துகள் வருகின்றன. பஞ்சாயத்துக் கவுன்சில்கள் வருகின்றன. அவைகளை நல்ல விதமாக ஆக்குவதில் ஒத்துழைப்பிலே நாம் எல்லாச் சாதனையையும் மேற்கொண்டு செய்யலாம் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது. முதலாவதாக வேண்டியது மின்சாரம். அமைச்சர் அவர்களே சொன்னார்கள். 60 சத வீதத்தில் 49-தான் கொடுக்க முடியும் என்று சொன்னார். குறை இருந்து வருகிறது. குறை சொல்லிப் பயனில்லை. செய்ய வேண்டிய நெய்வேலித் திட்டத்தை சரிவரக் கையாண்டு **Thermal station** நிறுவிக் கொண்டு, சேலம் கனிப் பொருள்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து, மற்றதை எல்லாம் செய்து கடலூர் துறைமுகத்தைச் செம்மைப்படுத்தி, சேலம், நெய்வேலி, கடலூர் பாகத்தை **German Ruhr Valley** என்று சொல்வதுபோல், தொழில் விஷயத்தில் நன்றாகச் செய்தால் நாடு உருப்படும். ஒரு கேள்வி கேட்டேன் அமைச்சரை. தென்னிந்தியாவில் மேற்குப் பக்கத்தில் மலைகள் இருக்கின்றன. நதிகள் ஓடுகின்றன. தண்ணீர் கடலில் போய் விழுகிறது. கிழக்கு பாகத்தில் விருத்தாசலம் முதற்கொண்டு புதுக்கோட்டை வரைக்கும் இராமநாதபுரம் வரைக்கும் **Sub-artesian, artesian basing** இருக்கிறது என்று 3-வது வாரம் லிந்து பத்திரிகையில் படம் போட்டு, அருமையாகக் கட்டுரை எழுதியிருந்தார் ஒருவர்.

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அவர் சொல்கிறார். இதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, மேட்டூர் அணை கட்ட வேண்டியதில்லை, அது வீண் செலவு என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். எல்லோரையும் அதைப் படிக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். விருத்தாசலம் முதற்கொண்டு Sub-artesian, artesian well' இருக்கிறது. அதை 'survey' செய்ய வேண்டும். செய்ய ஆரம்பித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். முழுதும் செய்தால் நீர் அதிகம் கிடைக்கும்.

போக்கு வரத்து சாதனத்தில் பல தொல்லைகள் இருக்கின்றன. நிலக்கரி இல்லை. Bengal-லிருந்து வந்தால் 40 ரூபாய் ஒரு டன். நெய்வேலி என்றால் 25 ரூபாய் ஆகும். இதைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். எடுத்துக்கொண்ட திட்டம் பெரிய திட்டம். பல துறைகளில் இறங்கி இருக்கிறோம். நாற்பது சத வீதம் நிர்வாகத்தில் பயிற்சி பெற வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. Highly technically qualified persons கிடையாது. Skilled highly technical persons கிடையாது. ஜெர்மனிக்காரர்கள் சொல்லி விட்டுப் போயிருக்கிறார்கள். உங்கள் மனிதர்களை வெளியூருக்கு அனுப்புங்கள், நாங்கள் Training கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அகையிலுல் தொழில்துறை முன்னேற வேண்டுமானால் High technical personnel வேண்டும். அது ஒரு பக்கம் இருக்க, இப்போது நாம் மக்களிடத்திலே அதிகமான வேலையில்லாத திட்டாட்டம் இல்லாமல் செய்வதற்காக இந்தச் சிறு தொழில்கள், குடிசைத் தொழில்கள் பெருவாரியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும். நெய்வேலிச் சூழப் பக்கத்திலேயே பல தொழில்கள் உபதொழில்கள் தோன்றி வருகின்றன. அவைகள் வளருவதன் மூலம் மக்களுடைய வருமானத்தைப் பெருக்க முடியும். ஒரு மனிதன் கிராமத்திலே ஒரு நாள் முழுதும் வேலை செய்தால் 1½ ரூபாய், பெண்ணுக்கு 2 ரூபாய் கூலி. மாதத்துக்கு 10 நாள், 15 நாள்தான் வேலை. இவர்கள் எப்படி வாழ முடியும்? பாதி நாட்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுத்தால்தான் அவர்கள் பிழைக்க முடியும். 1.2 ஏக்கர்தான் இருக்கிறது. அதைப்பயிர் செய்தால், 6 மாதத்துக்கு மேல் உணவு வராது. பாக்கி நாட்களில் பட்டினியிருக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ரொம்ப ஏழ்மைத்தனம்; கண்ணால் பார்த்து வந்திருக்கிறேன். அங்கே இருப்பதால் எல்லா விஷயமும் எனக்குத் தெரிகிறது. மதராஸில் ஒரு கால், அங்கே ஒரு கால் எனக்கு. சிறு தொழில்களைப் பெருவாரியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும். கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அதிக ஊக்கம் கொண்டு செய்கிறார்கள். (Private Sector) தனியார் துறையிலே நாம் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். இங்கே ஒரு விஷயம் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் தனியார் துறைக்கு நாம் அதிகம் சலுகை கொடுக்கிறோம். பப்ளிக் ஸெக்டாருக்குச் சலுகை குறைவாகக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. தனியார் துறையில் அதிகமான தொழில்கள் ஏற்படுத்த உத்தேசிக்கிறோம். அப்படிச் செய்யும்போது, தனியார் துறையில் அந்தத் தொழில்களில் சர்க்கார் பாதி ஷேர் 'காபிடல்' போட்டால், தனியாருக்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்ததாக இருக்கும். நமக்கும் ஊக்கம் இருக்கும், மக்களுக்கும் நம்பிக்கை இருக்கும். அந்த ஸ்தாபனங்

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களில் சர்க்காருக்கு ஒரு கண்ட்ரோல் இருக்கும். எல்லாவற்றையும் தனியார் துறைக்கு விட்டால் அவை கெட்டுப்போகின்றன என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. மக்களுக்குப் பெருவாரியாக நன்மை வர வேண்டும். தனியார் ஸ்தாபனங்களில் நிறைய உத்தியோகங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. 1,000 ரூபாய் 1,500 ரூபாய் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படும் உத்தியோகங்கள் அந்த ஸ்தாபனங்களில் இருக்கின்றன. நான் கேள்விப்பட்ட வரையில், அந்த உத்தியோகங்களில் இருப்பவர்கள் ஒரு வேலையும் செய்வதில்லை என்று தெரிகிறது. அவர்கள் சம்பளம் மட்டும் வாங்குகிறார்கள். அவ்வாறு அதிகச் சம்பளம் வாங்குவதால் அவர்கள் “இன்கம் டாக்ஸ்” கொடுக்கிறார்கள், அவ்வளவு தான். அவர்களுடைய ஆற்றலை நாம் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ள முடிவதில்லை. அவர்களுடைய உதவியை நாம் பெற முடிவதில்லை. ஆகையால் தனியார் ஸ்தாபனங்களில் நம் “ஷேர் காபிடல்” இருந்தால் அவர்களுடைய உதவியை நாம் பெற முடியும், கைத்தொழில்கள் வளர ஏற்பாடு செய்ய முடியும். எனவே தனியார் துறை தொழில் ஸ்தாபனங்களில் அரசியலாரின் “ஷேர் காபிடல்” பாதிப் பங்கு இருக்க வேண்டும், பாதி “கண்ட்ரோல்” அரசியலாருக்கு இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

கடைசியாக நாம் என்ன திட்டம் போட்டாலும் மக்களின் பிறப்பு விகிதம் அதிகமாகவும், இறப்பு விகிதம் குறைவாகவும் இருக்கிறது. முதலில் 34 லட்சம் டன்னை இருந்த உணவுப் பொருள் உற்பத்தியை ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தின் மூலம் 46 லட்சம் டன் அளவிற்கு அதிகப்படுத்தினோம். இப்போது ஒவ்வொரு வருக்கும் தினம் 16 அவுன்ஸ் உணவு கொடுக்க முடிகிறது. மக்கள் தினமும் எல்லா வேளைகளிலும் அரிசி உணவே சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். காலையில் இட்டிலி சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள், மாணையில் இட்டிலி சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள், இரவில் இட்டிலி சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். ஒரு நாளைக்கு இரண்டு லட்சம் பேர் பஸ்களில் போகிறார்கள். மக்கள் தொகை ஜாஸ்தியாக இருக்கிறது. ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் “பாபு லேஷன் கண்ட்ரோல்”-இல் நாம் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை என்று நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எனவே மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்தில் குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடுத் திட்டத்தில் அதிக ஊக்கம் காட்ட வேண்டும், அதிக சிரத்தைக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதை வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லி என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

* SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I had planned to speak in Tamil but owing to the persuasion of my hon. Friend Sri Annamalai Pillai I have to speak in English. (Interruption.)

Firstly, Sir, as everybody knows, agriculture is the most important subject that is looming large. And for agriculture, the most important thing is irrigation. I am glad that the hon. and learned Gentleman who spoke last laid particular stress upon that aspect in respect of certain areas which are not blessed with rivers or channels.

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But then we have always to pay attention to one important matter. It is within the experience of all of us that during the last few years owing to the incessant pumping of water from the sub-soil the sub-soil water level is going down. I think it is the experience in every district of the State. I remember to have seen in Coimbatore for instance, pumps fitted at a particular level some years ago, have now to be taken down to a lower level to get sufficient water. The same is the case in Tirunelveli and I presume the same will be the case with every other district. That is the problem that is confronting us and confronting every other State also.

Let us again remember the fact that of all the equatorial regions in the world it is our State alone that has got the lowest rainfall. Unless there is added rainfall, we will not be able to maintain the present level of pumping. That is the position that has developed in this State. The same position has developed in other countries also. In Russia for instance there are regions where the average annual rainfall is only 7 inches. In those regions with such low rainfall they cultivated crops which would require more water-supply. An American investigation committee advised them against depleting the underground water and to confine themselves only to such crops as could be sustained by so low a rainfall as 5 or 7 inches. If I remember aright, Sorgum was one of the crops recommended by them.

A similar circumstance has developed in Israel also. In this connection I would earnestly make two suggestions for the consideration of the Hon. Minister. They are in an experimental stage. But still they require our attention also. One of them is artificial rain-making. A note has been placed among the papers circulated to us regarding the experiment conducted by our Government. It is not enough. Artificial rain-making is possible in many equatorial countries. But our conditions are different from other countries. The experiment conducted in Australia will be more suitable to our conditions than those conducted in America. The second thing is about taking pure water from sea water. That is the direction in which Israel is working. If I remember aright, the name of the scientist who has taken up this work is Dr. Zucharin. I am not quite sure of the name. His experiments have so far advanced that it has been possible to float a limited company in collaboration with the Americans. The method adopted is to freeze sea water and pure water is obtained from the freezed ice. That salt is left behind.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The cost is prohibitive.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : No, Sir. If we were to use usual, the volatile gases for the purpose, the cost will be prohibitive, but the Israelite method uses water itself and not any gas. If that method is adopted and solar energy is used for power, I think there will be a possibility of getting pure water from salt sea water. Anyhow I will put it this way. Here is a possibility which must be seriously considered by the Government. The amount set apart for this research project will certainly be welcomed by the people of the State.

Coming to the subject of education, my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasavaradan has dealt with it, and he has thrown out a suggestion which deserves consideration by the Government. That is, education at the collegiate level may be entrusted to private people. They will be forthcoming to take over.

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It is only artificial restrictions that are keeping education back. I would earnestly request the Government to consider this aspect. After all, England is a very small country, not very much larger than Madras State. But England is able to provide engineering education not only to all the English students who aspire for it but also to all pupils who go there from countries like Burma and Africa. When I was in England in 1951, I had some opportunity of examining their system. I found that the laboratory facilities for an engineering student who came from my native place were given at midnight—between 10 and 12 o'clock. By introducing turns, it is possible to provide facilities. Where there is the will, there is the way. The Government must have the will. If there is the will, it is possible to provide the laboratory facilities. Contrast that with the system that is being followed in this State. Subject to correction, I think, Sir, there was always a limitation placed upon the number of students seeking admission to the honours classes. For chemistry, it is four. For politics, it is a few. For economics, it is also a few. When we take into consideration the engineering colleges, they say that only so many will be admitted and no more. Why? Always the lame excuse that is being given is, "No laboratory facilities". I have closely examined that answer. I say here and now that that excuse is always lame. What is the laboratory facility that is required for a student who is doing work in "Economics" except one or two calculating machines which cost Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 and no more than that?

Again, why are these restrictions placed? Why are not people allowed to appear privately? After all, there is the London University, which is examining people all over the world, and it is granting degrees. Is it not a fact that our University gives the London University graduate the same status, as a Madras University graduate though he took his degree by private study? Here a person has to study in the college to take his degree. Again, Sir, subject to correction, I say that a graduate of the Madras University gets exemption from the London University from the Matriculation, whereas the Matriculate of the London University gets a higher exemption here. It used to be so and I think it continues to be so. Again, is it not a fact that a number of students—including hundreds of girls—are going over to Benares to write their Matriculation Examination, and go in special trains? Why should our girls be denied that privilege which other girls in other States are enjoying? Why should they not be given the same facilities which the other Universities give? Under proper conditions, these girls ought to be allowed to write the examination here.

The policy behind restricting higher education is this. I find the Hon. Minister while replying to Mr. Srinivasavaradan let the cat out of the bag. The Government think, "If we produce more graduates, more engineers, and so on, where are we to find jobs for them?" That is the inferiority complex which is pricking them.

THE HON. SRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am sorry the hon. Member did not understand what I said. What I said was that a larger number of graduates were produced, that they were finding employment elsewhere, and that we would not be able to give employment to all the seven thousand graduates in this State.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : I stand corrected and I am glad of this aspect. It is an aspect worth consideration. But let us remember this. In Ceylon, in Malaya, and in Burma, people are clamouring

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for trained nurses. If we train more nurses, they will easily find employment in those countries. We need not worry about their employment. If we produce more engineers, they are not going to keep quiet. Not at all. They are going to find their own way of getting employed. After all, employment is not created by the Government alone. Nor by the capitalist alone. There is such a thing as self-employment. A man who is educated as an engineer—be he a mechanical engineer or an electrical engineer—will, in the long run, be able to have his own employment. He will be able to create his own employment.

While on this subject, I want to make another point. Research at present, especially, industrial research, is confined to research on a very large scale. I would rather think that it is possible by research to bring down the big industries by breaking them, so that it can be taken up by the small industrialists. I will illustrate the point to make it clear.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let the hon. Member please finish by 6 o'clock.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Sir, I wanted to give this illustration. For instance, it is possible—and I have always been maintaining this—to run a mill with 200 or 300 spindles. It requires only research. The only problem will be that the blow room department will have to be redesigned for a small mill. That is a problem which the research workers of the State will have to tackle. (Interruption.) It will be possible in our part of the world. We have got a large number of mills, and a small mill is possible in this State with the talent available. It is positively possible.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SRI S. T. ADITYAN : Sir, I shall skip over the other subjects and finish by saying only this. I find that there are fourteen industries which have been set apart for the public sector. Really they had only thirteen. Perhaps "thirteen" being a bad number, they wanted to make it fourteen. The fourteenth industry is given as "Mineral Survey of the Madras State". This is not an industry at all. Only the fourteenth number is added for the purpose of "good omen". Whatever it is, a mineral and geological survey of the State is a crying need. My friend touched upon it, and I think, Sir, it is a subject which will require very careful consideration by the Government.

I thank you, Sir, for the time given to me to speak.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

V. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

* 191. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 1293, Local Administration, dated 30th July 1960, amending the rule relating to the authority for purposes of publication of electoral rolls, etc., published with the late Local Administration notification, dated 8th April 1952.